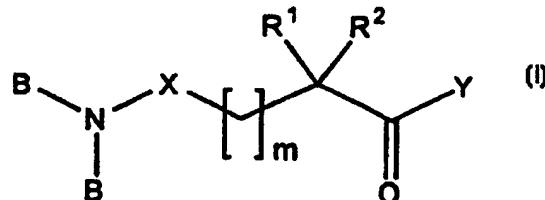




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 : C07C 311/04, C07D 211/96, 233/72, 309/08, 401/12, 401/14, 407/12, A61K 31/16, 31/18, 31/19, 31/415		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/24399 (43) International Publication Date: 20 May 1999 (20.05.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB98/03395 (22) International Filing Date: 12 November 1998 (12.11.98) (30) Priority Data: 9723906.5 12 November 1997 (12.11.97) GB 9802618.0 6 February 1998 (06.02.98) GB 9813933.0 26 June 1998 (26.06.98) GB		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(71) Applicant: DARWIN DISCOVERY LIMITED [GB/GB]; Cambridge Science Park, Milton Road, Cambridge CB4 4WE (GB). (72) Inventors: BAXTER, Andrew, Douglas; Darwin Discovery Limited, Cambridge Science Park, Milton Road, Cambridge CB4 4WE (GB). OWEN, David, Alan; Darwin Discovery Limited, Cambridge Science Park, Milton Road, Cambridge CB4 4WE (GB). MONTANA, John, Gary; Darwin Discov- ery Limited, Cambridge Science Park, Milton Road, Cam- bridge CB4 4WE (GB). WATSON, Robert, John; Darwin Discovery Limited, Cambridge Science Park, Milton Road, Cambridge CB4 4WE (GB).		Published <i>With international search report.</i>	
(74) Agent: GILL JENNINGS & EVERY; Broadgate House, 7 Eldon Street, London EC2M 7LH (GB).			

(54) Title: HYDROXAMIC AND CARBOXYLIC ACID DERIVATIVES HAVING MMP AND TNF INHIBITORY ACTIVITY



(57) Abstract

Compounds of formula (I) wherein m is 0–2; X is S(O)_{1–2}; Y is OH or NHOH and the other variables are as defined in the claims, are useful as therapeutic agents by virtue of having MMP and TNF inhibitory activity.

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HYDROXAMIC AND CARBOXYLIC ACID DERIVATIVES HAVING MMP
AND TNF INHIBITORY ACTIVITY

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to hydroxamic and carboxylic acid derivatives, and to their
5 use in medicine.

Background to the Invention

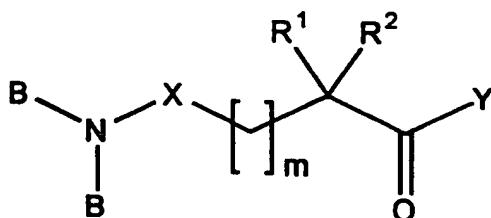
Metalloproteinases, including matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), (human fibroblast) collagenase, gelatinase and TNF convertase (TACE), and their modes of action, and also inhibitors thereof and their clinical effects, are described in WO-A-9611209, WO-
10 A-9712902 and WO-A-9719075, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. MMP inhibitors may also be useful in the inhibition of other mammalian metalloproteinases such as the adamalysin family (or ADAMs) whose members include TNF convertase (TACE) and ADAM-10, which can cause the release of TNF α from cells, and others, which have been demonstrated to be expressed by human articular cartilage
15 cells and also involved in the destruction of myelin basic protein, a phenomenon associated with multiple sclerosis.

Compounds which have the property of inhibiting the action of metalloproteinases involved in connective tissue breakdown, such as collagenases, stromelysins and gelatinases, have been shown to inhibit the release of TNF both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. See
20 Gearing *et al* (1994), Nature 370:555-557; McGeehan *et al* (1994), Nature 370:558-561; GB-A-2268934; and WO-A-9320047. All of these reported inhibitors contain a hydroxamic acid zinc-binding group, as do the imidazole-substituted compounds disclosed in WO-A-9523790. Other compounds that inhibit MMP and/or TNF are described in
25 WO-A-9513289, WO-A-9611209, WO-A-96035687, WO-A-96035711, WO-A-96035712 and WO-A-96035714.

Summary of the Invention

The invention encompasses compounds which are useful inhibitors of matrix metalloproteinases and/or TNF α -mediated diseases, including degenerative diseases and certain cancers. These compounds are represented by formula (I):

5



10 wherein

m is 0-2;

X is S(O)₁₋₂;

Y is OH or NHOH;

15 R^1 is H or a group (optionally substituted with R^7) selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, aryl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-aryl, heteroaryl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkyl and C₁₋₆ alkyl-cycloalkyl, and R^2 is H or C₁₋₆ alkyl;
 or CR¹R² is a cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl ring optionally substituted with R⁷ or a group (optionally substituted with R⁷) selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-aryl, heteroaryl and C₁₋₆ alkyl-heteroaryl;

20 each B is the same or different and is H or a group selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl-aryl, C₁₋₆ alkyl, cycloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, heterocycloalkenyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-heterocycloalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl, any of which groups is optionally substituted by a substituent selected from R³, C₁₋₆ alkyl-R³, C₂₋₆ alkenyl-R³, aryl (optionally substituted with R³), aryl-C₁₋₆ alkyl-R³, C₁₋₆ alkyl-aryl (optionally substituted with R³), C₁₋₆ alkyl-heteroaryl (optionally substituted with R³), aryl-C₂₋₆ alkenyl-R³, heteroaryl (optionally substituted with R³), heteroaryl-C₁₋₆ alkyl-R³, cycloalkyl (optionally substituted with R³) and heterocycloalkyl (optionally substituted with R³), provided that NB₂ is not NH₂,

or B-N-B is a heterocycloalkyl ring substituted with =O or =NOR⁴,

30 or, when neither of R¹ and R² is H, B-N-B is a heterocycloalkyl or heterocycloalkenyl ring optionally substituted by a substituent selected from R³, C₁₋₆ alkyl-R³, C₂₋₆ alkenyl-R³, aryl (optionally substituted with R³), aryl-C₁₋₆ alkyl-R³, C₁₋₆ alkyl-aryl (optionally substituted with R³), C₁₋₆ alkyl-heteroaryl (optionally substituted with R³), aryl-C₂₋₆ alkenyl-R³, heteroaryl (optionally substituted with R³), heteroaryl-C₁₋₆ alkyl-R³,

cycloalkyl (optionally substituted with R³), and heterocycloalkyl (optionally substituted with R³);

R³ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl-R⁵, halogen, CN, NO₂, N(R⁴)₂, OR⁴, C(=NOR⁶)R⁴, CON(R⁴)₂, COR⁴, CO₂R⁸, NR⁴R⁵, S(O)₀₋₂R⁶ or SO₂N(R⁴)₂;

5 R⁴ is H or a group selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-aryl, heteroaryl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl and C₁₋₆ alkyl-heterocycloalkyl, wherein said group is optionally substituted with R⁶, COR⁶, SO₀₋₂R⁶, CO₂R⁶, OR⁶, CONR⁸R⁶, NR⁸R⁶, halogen, CN, SO₂NR⁸R⁶ or NO₂, and for each case of N(R⁴)₂ the R⁴ groups are the same or different or N(R⁴)₂ is heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with R⁶, COR⁶, SO₀₋₂R⁶, CO₂R⁶, OR⁶, CONR⁸R⁶, NR⁸R⁶, halogen, CN, SO₂NR⁸R⁶ or NO₂;

10 R⁵ is COR⁴, CON(R⁴)₂, CO₂R⁶ or SO₂R⁶;

R⁶ is C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-aryl, heteroaryl or C₁₋₆ alkyl-heteroaryl; and

15 R⁷ is OR⁴, COR⁴, CO₂R⁸, CON(R⁴)₂, NR⁴R⁵, S(O)₀₋₂R⁶, SO₂N(R⁴)₂, halogen, CN or cycloimidyl (optionally substituted with R⁸); and

R⁸ is H or C₁₋₆ alkyl;

and the salts, solvates, hydrates, N-oxides, protected amino, protected carboxy, or protected hydroxamic acid derivatives thereof.

20 Compounds of formula (I) are disclosed for the first time as having therapeutic utility. Compounds of formula (I) are new, except those wherein Y is OH and CR¹R² is CH₂ or NB₂ is NH₂, N(Ph)H, N(Ph)CH₃, N(C₆H₁₁)CH₃ or N(4-methoxybenzoyl)₂.

Combinations of substituents and/or variables are only permissible if such combinations result in stable compounds.

Description of the Invention

25 Preferred compounds of the invention are those wherein any one or more of the following apply:

X is SO₂;

B is not H;

30 B is optionally substituted C₁₋₆ alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-aryl or C₁₋₆ alkyl-heteroaryl;

B-N-B is an optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl ring;

B-N-B is a heterocycloalkyl ring substituted with =NOR⁴;

R¹ is optionally substituted C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-heteroaryl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-aryl or C₁₋₆ alkyl-heterocycloalkyl;

CR^1R^2 is the said optionally substituted cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl ring;
 R^3 is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl- R^5 , halogen, CN, NO₂, N(R^4)₂, OR⁴, COR⁴, NR⁴R⁵, S(O)₀₋₂R⁶ or SO₂N(R^4)₂; and

R^7 is CON(R^4)₂, NR⁴R⁵, SO₂N(R^4)₂ or cycloimidyl.

5 It will be appreciated that the compounds according to the invention can contain one or more asymmetrically substituted carbon and sulfur atoms. The presence of one or more of these asymmetric centres in a compound of formula (I) can give rise to stereoisomers, and in each case the invention is to be understood to extend to all such stereoisomers, including enantiomers and diastereomers, and mixtures including racemic
10 mixtures thereof.

It will further be appreciated that the compounds according to the invention may contain an oxime. This oxime can give rise to geometrical isomers, and in each case the invention is to be understood to extend to all such isomers and mixtures thereof.

As used in this specification, alone or in combination, the term " C_{1-6} alkyl" refers
15 to straight or branched chain alkyl moiety having from one to six carbon atoms, including for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, *tert*-butyl, pentyl, hexyl and the like.

The term " C_{2-6} alkenyl" refers to a straight or branched chain alkyl moiety having two to six carbon atoms and having in addition one double bond, of either E or Z stereochemistry where applicable. This term would include for example, vinyl, 1-propenyl,
20 1- and 2- butenyl, 2- methyl-2-propenyl etc.

The term "cycloalkyl" refers to a saturated alicyclic moiety having from three to six carbon atoms and which is optionally benzofused at any available position. This term includes for example cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, indanyl and tetrahydronaphthyl.

25 The term "heterocycloalkyl" refers to a saturated heterocyclic moiety having from three to six carbon atoms and one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, S and oxidised versions thereof, and which is optionally benzofused at any available position. This term includes, for example, azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, piperidinyl, indolinyl and tetrahydroquinolinyl.

30 The term "cycloalkenyl" refers to an alicyclic moiety having from three to six carbon atoms and having in addition one double bond. This term includes, for example, cyclopentenyl and cyclohexenyl.

The term "heterocycloalkenyl" refers to an alicyclic moiety having from three to six carbon atoms and one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O, S and oxidised

versions thereof, and having in addition one double bond. This term includes, for example, dihydropyranyl.

The term "aryl" refers to an aromatic carbocyclic radical having a single ring or two condensed rings. This term includes, for example phenyl or naphthyl.

5 The term "heteroaryl" refers to aromatic ring systems of five to ten atoms of which at least one atom is selected from O, N and S, and includes, for example, furanyl, thiophenyl, pyridyl, indolyl, quinolyl and the like.

10 The term "cycloimidyl" refers to a saturated ring of five to ten atoms containing the atom sequence -C(=O)NC(=O)-. The ring may be optionally benzofused at any available position. Examples include succinimidoyl, phthalimidoyl and hydantoinyl.

The term "benzofused" refers to the addition of a benzene ring sharing a common bond with the defined ring system.

The term "optionally substituted" means optionally substituted with one or more of the groups specified, at any available position or positions.

15 The term "halogen" means fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

15 The terms "protected amino", "protected carboxy" and "protected hydroxamic acid" mean amino, carboxy and hydroxamic acid groups which can be protected in a manner familiar to those skilled in the art. For example, an amino group can be protected by a benzyloxycarbonyl, *tert*-butoxycarbonyl, acetyl or like group, or may be in the form 20 of a phthalimido or like group. A carboxyl group can be protected in the form of an ester such as the methyl, ethyl, benzyl or *tert*-butyl ester. A hydroxamic acid may be protected as either N or O-substituted derivatives, such as O-benzyl or O-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl.

25 Salts of compounds of formula (I) include pharmaceutically-acceptable salts, for example acid addition salts derived from inorganic or organic acids, such as hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, p-toluenesulphonates, phosphates, sulphates, perchlorates, acetates, trifluoroacetates, propionates, citrates, malonates, succinates, lactates, oxalates, tartrates and benzoates.

30 Salts may also be formed with bases. Such salts include salts derived from inorganic or organic bases, for example alkali metal salts such as magnesium or calcium salts, and organic amine salts such as morpholine, piperidine, dimethylamine or diethylamine salts.

When the "protected carboxy" group in compounds of the invention is an esterified carboxyl group, it may be a metabolically-labile ester of formula CO_2R^9 where R^9 may be an ethyl, benzyl, phenethyl, phenylpropyl, α - or β -naphthyl, 2,4-dimethylphenyl, 4-*tert*-

butylphenyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 1-(benzyloxy)benzyl, 1-(benzyloxy)ethyl, 2-methyl-1-propionyloxypropyl, 2,4,6-trimethylbenzyloxymethyl or pivaloylmethyl group.

Compounds of the general formula (I) may be prepared by any suitable method known in the art and/or by the following processes.

5 It will be appreciated that, where a particular stereoisomer of formula (I) is required, the synthetic processes described herein may be used with the appropriate homochiral starting material and/or isomers maybe resolved from mixtures using conventional separation techniques (e.g. HPLC).

10 The compounds according to the invention may be prepared by the following process. In the description and formulae below the groups R¹, R², R³, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶, R⁷, R⁸, R⁹, B, X and Y are as defined above, except where otherwise indicated. It will be appreciated that functional groups, such as amino, hydroxyl or carboxyl groups, present in the various compounds described below, and which it is desired to retain, may need to be in protected form before any reaction is initiated. In such instances, removal of the 15 protecting group may be the final step in a particular reaction. Suitable protecting groups for such functionality will be apparent to those skilled in the art. For specific details see Greene *et al*, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", Wiley Interscience.

20 A process for preparing compounds of general formula (I) comprises acylating an amine of formula B₂NH (II) with an acylating agent of formula Z-X-(CH₂)_m-CR¹R²-COY (III) wherein Z represents a suitable leaving group (e.g. a halogen such as bromine), and 25 Y is OH or NHOH or a protected form thereof. This reaction may be performed in an inert solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, in the presence of an organic or inorganic base.

25 Acylating agents of formula (III) where X = SO₂ may be prepared from R¹⁰S-(CH₂)_m-CR¹R²-COY (IV), where R¹⁰ is H or a suitable labile group such as acetyl, by treatment with chlorine in an appropriate solvent such as water at an appropriate temperature such as 0°C. Acylating agents of formula (III) where X = SO may also be prepared from compound (IV) by treatment with SO₂Cl₂ and acetic anhydride in an appropriate solvent such as dichloromethane at an appropriate temperature such as 0°C.

30 Sulfanyl compounds of formula (IV) are readily prepared by alkylation of a compound R¹⁰SH with an alkylating agent of the form Z^A-(CH₂)_m-CR¹R²-COY (V), where Z^A is a leaving group (e.g. a halogen such as bromine, or an alkylsulfonate ester such as methanesulfonate). Many compounds of formula (V) are available commercially, or may be prepared by standard chemistry known to those skilled in the art from materials available commercially.

Compounds of formula (V) where m=1 may be prepared from compounds of formula HOCH₂CR¹R²COY (VI). Thus, for example, a compound of formula (V) where Z^A is methanesulfonate may be prepared by treatment of a compound of formula (VI) with methanesulfonyl chloride in the presence of an organic base such as triethylamine in an inert solvent such as dichloromethane.

Compounds of formula (VI) may be prepared by the reduction of compounds of formula R¹¹O₂CCR¹R²COY (VII), where COOR¹¹ represents a suitable ester, e.g an ethyl ester. Suitable conditions for the reduction comprise the use of diisobutylaluminium hydride in toluene at -40°C.

Compounds of formula (VII) may be prepared by the sequential alkylation of, for example, diethyl malonate, with alkylating agents of formula R¹-Z^A (VIII) and R²-Z^A (IX), wherein Z^A is as defined above, followed by hydrolysis under basic conditions. Many alkylating agents of formula (VIII) or (IX) are available commercially or may be prepared from materials available commercially by methods known to those skilled in the art.

Compounds of formula (IV) where m = 1 and R² = H may also be prepared by the reaction of a compound R¹⁰SH with an acrylate of the form H₂C=CR¹CO₂H (X). Compounds of formula (X) may be prepared by the Mannich reaction (i.e. with paraformaldehyde and piperidine in a suitable organic solvent, such as 1,4-dioxane) on a dicarboxylic acid of general formula HO₂C-CHR¹-CO₂H (XI). This reaction involves an eliminative decarboxylation step, resulting in the formation of an α,β-unsaturated carboxylic acid (i.e. where Y=OH) directly.

Dicarboxylic acids of formula (XI) may be prepared by the alkylation of, for instance, diethyl malonate with an alkylating agent of formula R¹-Z^A (VIII), wherein Z^A is as defined above, followed by hydrolysis under basic conditions.

Amines of the structure depicted in formula (II) are commercially available or may be prepared by standard aromatic, heteroaromatic or other chemistry known to those skilled in the art, from materials available commercially.

Compounds of formula (I) may also be prepared by interconversion of other compounds of formula (I). Thus, for example, a compound of formula (I) wherein R¹ is a C₁₋₆ alkyl group may be prepared by hydrogenation (using palladium on carbon in suitable solvent, such as an alcohol, e.g. ethanol) of a compound of formula (I) wherein R¹ is a C₂₋₆ alkenyl group. Similarly, a compound of formula (I) where X=SO₂ may be prepared from a compound of formula (I) where X=SO by oxidation with, for example sodium periodate and ruthenium chloride trihydrate in an appropriate solvent, for example

acetonitrile-tetrachloromethane-water. Acids of general formula (I) ($\text{Y}=\text{OH}$) may be converted to hydroxamic acids ($\text{Y}=\text{NHOH}$) using methods known to those skilled in the art.

Any mixtures of final products or intermediates obtained can be separated on the basis of the physico-chemical differences of the constituents, in known manner, into the pure final products or intermediates, for example by chromatography, distillation, fractional crystallization, or by formation of a salt if appropriate or possible under the circumstances.

The compounds according to the invention exhibit *in vitro* inhibiting activities with respect to the stromelysins, collagenases and gelatinases. Compounds according to the invention may also exhibit *in vitro* inhibition of membrane shedding events known to be mediated by metalloproteinases, for example, TNF release, TNF receptor shedding, IL-6 receptor shedding, IL-1 receptor shedding, CD23 shedding and L-selectin shedding. The activity and selectivity of the compounds may be determined by use of the appropriate enzyme inhibition test, for example as described in Examples A-M of WO 98/05635, or by the following assay for the inhibition of CD23 shedding.

The potency of compounds of general formula (I) to act as inhibitors of the shedding of CD23 is determined using the following procedure: a 100 μM solution of the compound being tested, or dilutions thereof, is incubated at 37°C in an atmosphere of 5% CO₂ with RPMI 8866 cells, which shed CD23 spontaneously without stimulation. After 1 h, the cells are removed by centrifugation and the supernatant assayed for levels of sCD23 using an ELISA kit available commercially. The activity in the presence of 0.1 mM inhibitor, or dilutions thereof, is compared to activity in a control devoid of inhibitor and the results reported as that inhibitor concentration effecting 50% inhibition of the shedding of CD23.

This invention also relates to a method of treatment for patients (including man and/or mammalian animals raised in the dairy, meat or fur industries or as pets) suffering from disorders or diseases which can be attributed to MMPs as previously described, and more specifically, a method of treatment involving the administration of the matrix metalloproteinase inhibitors of formula (I) as the active constituents.

Accordingly, the compounds of formula (I) can be used among other things in the treatment of osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis, and in diseases and indications resulting from the over-expression of these matrix metalloproteinases such as found in certain metastatic tumour cell lines.

As mentioned above, compounds of formula (I) are useful in human or veterinary medicine since they are active as inhibitors of TNF and MMPs. Accordingly in another aspect, this invention concerns:

- 5 a method of management (by which is meant treatment or prophylaxis) of disease or conditions mediated by TNF and/or MMPs in mammals, in particular in humans, which method comprises administering to the mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) above, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; and
- 10 a compound of formula (I) for use in human or veterinary medicine, particularly in the management (by which is meant treatment or prophylaxis) of diseases or conditions mediated by TNF and/or MMPs; and
- the use of a compound of formula (I) in the preparation of an agent for the management (by which is meant treatment or prophylaxis) of diseases or conditions mediated by TNF and/or MMPs.

The disease or conditions referred to above include inflammatory diseases, 15 autoimmune diseases cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diseases involving tissue breakdown such as rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, neurodegeneration, Alzheimer's disease, stroke, vasculitis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, multiple sclerosis, periodontitis, gingivitis and those involving tissue breakdown such as bone resorption, haemorrhage, coagulation, acute phase response, cachexia and anorexia, acute infections, 20 HIV infections, fever, shock states, graft versus host reactions, dermatological conditions, surgical wound healing, psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, epidermolysis bullosa, tumour growth, angiogenesis and invasion by secondary metastases, ophthalmological disease, retinopathy, corneal ulceration, reperfusion injury, migraine, meningitis, asthma, rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis, eczema, anaphylaxis, restenosis, congestive heart failure, endometriosis, 25 atherosclerosis, endosclerosis and aspirin-independent anti-thrombosis.

Compounds of formula (I) may also be useful in the treatment of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), age-related macular degeneration and cancer-induced bone resorption. Further, they can be used in the treatment of lung diseases, e.g. selected from 30 cystic fibrosis, adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), emphysema, bronchitis obliterans-organising pneumonia (BOOP), idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (PIF), diffuse alveolar damage, pulmonary Langerhan's cell granulomatosis, pulmonary lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

For the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, and in diseases and indications resulting from the over-expression of matrix metalloendoproteinases such as

found in certain metastatic tumour cell lines or other diseases mediated by the matrix metalloendoproteinases or increased TNF production, the compounds of formula (I) may be administered orally, topically, parenterally, by inhalation spray or rectally in dosage unit formulations containing non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, adjuvants and vehicles. The term parenteral as used herein includes subcutaneous injections, intravenous, intramuscular, intrasternal injection or infusion techniques. In addition to the treatment of warm-blooded animals such as mice, rats, horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, cats etc, the compounds of the invention are effective in the treatment of humans.

The pharmaceutical composition containing the active ingredient may be in a form suitable for oral use, for example, as tablets, troches, lozenges, aqueous or oily suspensions, dispersible powders or granules, emulsions, hard or soft capsules, or syrups or elixirs. Compositions intended for oral use may be prepared according to any method known to the art for the manufacture of pharmaceutical compositions and such compositions may contain one or more agents selected from the group consisting of sweetening agents, flavouring agents, colouring agents and preserving agents in order to provide pharmaceutically elegant and palatable preparations. Tablets contain the active ingredient in admixture with non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable excipients which are suitable for the manufacture of tablets. These excipients may be for example, inert diluents, such as calcium carbonate, sodium carbonate, lactose, calcium phosphate or sodium phosphate; granulating and disintegrating agents, for example corn starch, or alginic acid; binding agents, for example starch, gelatin or acacia, and lubricating agents, for example magnesium stearate, stearic acid or talc. The tablets may be uncoated or they may be coated by known techniques to delay disintegration and absorption in the gastrointestinal tract and thereby provide a sustained action over a longer period. For example, a time delay material such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate may be employed. They may also be coated by the techniques described in the US Patents 4,256,108; 4,166,452; and 4,265,874, to form osmotic therapeutic tablets for control release.

Formulations for oral use may also be presented as hard gelatin capsules where in the active ingredient is mixed with an inert solid diluent, for example calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate or kaolin, or as soft gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with water or an oil medium, for example peanut oil, liquid paraffin or olive oil. Aqueous suspensions contain the active materials in admixture with excipients suitable for the manufacture of aqueous suspensions. Such excipients are suspending agents, for

example sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydroxy-propylmethylcellulose, sodium alginate polyvinyl-pyrrolidone, gum tragacanth and gum acacia; dispersing or wetting agents may be a naturally occurring phosphatide, for example lecithin, or condensation products of an alkylene oxide with fatty acids, for example polyoxyethylene stearate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with long chain aliphatic alcohols, for example heptadecaethyleneoxycetanol, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and a hexitol such a polyoxyethylene with partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides, for example polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The aqueous suspensions may also contain one or more preservatives, for example ethyl, or n-propyl, p-hydroxybenzoate, one or more colouring agents, one or more flavouring agents, and one or more sweetening agents, such as sucrose or saccharin.

Oily suspensions may be formulated by suspending the active ingredient in a vegetable oil, for example arachis oil, olive oil, sesame oil or coconut oil, or in a mineral oil such as liquid paraffin. The oily suspensions may contain a thickening agent, for example beeswax, hard paraffin or cetyl alcohol. Sweetening agents such as those set forth above, and flavouring agents may be added to provide a palatable oral preparation. These compositions may be preserved by the addition of an anti-oxidant such as ascorbic acid.

Dispersible powders and granules suitable for preparation of an aqueous suspension by the addition of water provide the active ingredient in admixture with a dispersing or wetting agent, suspending agent and one or more preservatives. Suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents are exemplified, for example sweetening, flavouring and colouring agents, may also be present.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may also be in the form of oil-in-water emulsions. The oily phase may be a vegetable oil, for example olive oil or arachis oil, or a mineral oil, for example liquid paraffin or mixtures of these. Suitable emulsifying agents may be naturally- occurring gums, for example gum acacia or gum tragacanth, naturally-occurring phosphatides, for example soya bean, lecithin, and esters or partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides, for example sorbitan monooleate and condensation products of the said partial esters with ethylene oxide, for example polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The emulsions may also contain sweetening and flavouring agents.

Syrups and elixirs may be formulated with sweetening agents, for example glycerol, propylene glycol, sorbitol or sucrose. Such formulations may also contain a demulcent, a preservative and flavouring and colouring agents. The pharmaceutical compositions may be in the form of a sterile injectable aqueous or oleagenous suspension. This suspension

5 may be formulated according to the known art using those suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents which have been mentioned above. The sterile injectable preparation may also be in a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally-acceptable diluent or solvent, for example as a solution in 1,3-butane diol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's

10 solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil may be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. In addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid find use in the preparation of injectables.

The compounds of formula (I) may also be administered in the form of

15 suppositories for rectal administration of the drug. These compositions can be prepared by mixing the drug with a suitable non-irritating excipient which is solid at ordinary temperatures but liquid at the rectal temperature and will therefore melt in the rectum to release the drug. Such materials are cocoa butter and polyethylene glycols.

For topical use, creams, ointments, jellies, solutions or suspensions, etc containing

20 the compounds of Formula (I) are employed. For the purposes of this specification, topical application includes mouth washes and gargles.

Dosage levels of the order of from about 0.05 mg to about 140 mg per kilogram of body weight per day are useful in the treatment of the above- indicated conditions (about 2.5 mg to about 7 g per patient per day). For example, inflammation may be

25 effectively treated by the administration of from about 0.01 to 50 mg of the compound per kilogram of body weight per day (about 0.5 mg to about 3.5 g per patient per day).

The amount of active ingredient that may be combined with the carrier materials to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the host treated and the particular mode of administration. For example, a formulation intended for the oral

30 administration of humans may vary from about 5 to about 95% of the total composition. Dosage unit forms will generally contain between from about 1 mg to about 500 mg of active ingredient.

It will be understood, however, that the specific dose level for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors including the activity of the specific

compound employed, the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet time of administration, route of administration, rate of excretion, drug combination and the severity of the particular disease undergoing therapy.

The following Examples illustrate the invention.

5 In the Examples, the following abbreviations are used:

TNF α	Tumour Necrosis Factor α
LPS	Lipopolysaccharide
ELISA	Enzyme-linked immunosorbant assay
EDC	1-Ethyl-2-dimethylaminopropylcarbodiimide
10 RT	Room Temperature

Intermediate 1 **3-Iodo-1-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)-propane**

Sodium hydride (2.2 g) was added to a solution of 3,4,4-trimethylhydantoin (7.1 g) in dimethylformamide (50 ml) at room temperature and the mixture was stirred for 1 h. 3-Chloro-1-bromopropane (4.9 ml) was then added and the solution was stirred overnight. The mixture was then poured into water (300 ml) and extracted with diethyl ether; the ether layer was then dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated and the residue was dissolved in acetone (100 ml) to which was added sodium iodide (10 g). The mixture was heated at reflux for 18 h, then evaporated and the residue was dissolved in diethyl ether and washed with water, then dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated to give the *title compound* 20 (11 g, 70%) as a brown oil.

R_f 0.85 (diethyl ether)

Intermediate 2 **Dibenzyl (3-(3,4,4-Trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)-propyl)malonate**

A solution of dibenzyl malonate (5.7 g) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (200 ml) was treated at 0°C with sodium hydride (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 3.1 g). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes under nitrogen. The mixture was then treated with a solution of intermediate 1 (6.2 g) in tetrahydrofuran (100 ml) and heated at reflux for 12 hours. The reaction was then cooled, filtered, and the filtrate evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate (200 ml) 25 and saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (150 ml). The organic layer was washed with water (100 ml), brine (100 ml), dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and the filtrate evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 20% ethyl acetate in hexane to yield the title compound (7.1 g, 80%) as a colourless oil.

R_f 0.53 (diethyl ether)

Intermediate 3 **2-Methylene-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)-pentanoic Acid**

A solution of intermediate 2 (10 g) in dioxane (200 ml) was treated with 10% palladium on charcoal (1.7 g) and hydrogenated at atmospheric pressure until the 5 hydrogen uptake had ceased. The catalyst was removed by filtration through Celite® and the filtrate treated with piperidine (3.2 g) at room temperature. After 30 minutes the reaction was treated with formaldehyde (37% solution in water; 15 ml), stirred for two hours at room temperature and then heated at 80 °C for two hours. The mixture was cooled, the solvent removed *in vacuo* and the residue partitioned between ethyl acetate 10 (200 ml) and 10% aqueous citric acid (100ml). The organic layer was washed with water (100 ml), brine (100 ml), dried over magnesium sulfate, and filtered, and the filtrate evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 40% ethyl acetate in hexane to yield the title compound (5.40 g, 95%) as a colourless oil.

15 R_f 0.4 (ethyl acetate)

Intermediate 4 **2-Methylene-3-methylbutanoic acid**

Morpholine (39.4 g) was added to a solution of isopropylmalonic acid (60.1 g) in water (300 ml) and acetic acid (47 ml). The mixture was stirred for 20 min, then a solution of aqueous formaldehyde (37% aq, 18.54 g) was added. The mixture was stirred 20 at room temperature overnight, then heated at 80°C for 2 h and recooled to room temperature. The mixture was filtered, basified with sodium bicarbonate and washed with dichloromethane (100 ml). The pH was adjusted to 4 with dilute HCl, then the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 200 ml). the organic extracts were combined and washed with water and brine, dried (Mg SO₄) and then evaporated to give the title 25 compound as colourless oil (32 g).

R_f 0.45 (EtOAc).

Intermediate 5 **2-Bromomethyl-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)-pentanoic Acid**

Intermediate 3 (5.4 g) was treated with 45% hydrogen bromide in acetic acid (50 30 ml) at room temperature. After three hours the solution was poured into water (300 ml) and the product extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 100ml). The organic extracts were combined, washed with water (100 ml), brine (100 ml), dried over magnesium sulfate, and filtered, and the filtrate evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was dried by azeotrope with toluene (2 x 10ml) to yield the title compound (4.0 g, 56 %) as a viscous oil.

R_f 0.35 (ethyl acetate)

Similarly prepared was

Intermediate 6 2-Bromomethyl-3-methylbutanoic Acid

From intermediate 4 (32 g), as colourless liquid (52.3 g).

5 R_f 0.43 (EtOAc).

Intermediate 7 Methyl 2-Bromomethyl-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoate

Acetyl chloride (15 ml) was added to ice cold methanol (200 ml) dropwise over 20 min, then a solution of intermediate 5 (3.5 g) in methanol (20 ml) was added and the 10 solution was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The mixture was then evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in dichloromethane (100 ml) and washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and brine. The solvent was dried and evaporated to give the title compound (2.05 g) as pale yellow oil.

R_f 0.65 (ether).

15 **Intermediate 8 *tert*-Butyl 2-Bromomethyl-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoate**

Isobutylene (100 ml) was added to a solution of the intermediate 5 (36.1 g) and sulfuric acid (1.2 ml) in dichloromethane (110 ml) at -78°C in a Parr pressure reactor. The vessel was sealed and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 24 h, then cooled to 20 -5°C and the solution was removed and washed with saturated sodium carbonate and water, then dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated to give the *title compound* as a colourless oil (35.9 g).

R_f 0.73 (ether).

Similarly prepared was

25 **Intermediate 9 *tert*-Butyl 2-Bromomethyl-3-methylbutanoate**

From intermediate 6 (52.3 g), as colourless liquid (64.0 g).

R_f 0.72 (EtOAc).

Intermediate 10 Methyl 2-Acetylsulfanylmethyl-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoate

30 Potassium thiolacetate (1.2 g) was added to a solution of intermediate 7 (1.5 g) in dimethylformamide (20 ml) at room temperature and the mixture was then heated at 100°C for 3 h. The mixture was added to water and extracted with ether (3 x 50 ml). The solvent was washed with sodium bicarbonate solution, water and brine, then dried (MgSO₄)

and evaporated to give a brown oil. This was purified by silica gel column chromatography, eluting with ether, to give the title compound (1.2 g) as an amber oil.
 R_f 0.55 (ether)

Similarly prepared were:

5 **Intermediate 11** *tert*-Butyl 2-Acetylsulfanyl methyl-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoate

From intermediate 8 (35.9 g), as a yellow oil (34.5 g).

R_f 0.66 (ether).

Intermediate 12 *tert*-Butyl 2-Acetylsulfanyl methyl-3-methylbutanoate

10 From intermediate 9 (64 g) as colourless oil (55.7 g).

R_f 0.68 (EtOAc).

Intermediate 13 Methyl 2-(Chlorosulfonylmethyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoate

15 Chlorine gas was bubbled through a suspension of intermediate 10 (1.2 g) in 5% aqueous acetic acid (50 ml) at 0°C for 20 min. The suspension was stirred for 20 min, then placed under vacuum to remove excess chlorine for 5 min. The suspension was then extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 50 ml) and the solvent washed with water and brine. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated to give the title compound (1.10 g) as pale yellow oil, which slowly crystallised on standing.

20 R_f 0.45 (ether).

Similarly prepared were:

Intermediate 14 *tert*-Butyl 2-Chlorosulfonylmethyl-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxo-imidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoate

From intermediate 11 (1.04 g) as a viscous pale yellow oil (0.86 g).

25 R_f 0.48 (ether).

Intermediate 15 *tert*-Butyl 2-Chlorosulfonylmethyl-3-methylbutanoate

From intermediate 12 (50 g) as pale yellow oil (49.9 g).

R_f 0.54 (EtOAc).

Intermediate 16 *N*-Methyl-2-phenoxyethylamine

30 This compound was prepared according to the method described by Grieco and Bahsas (*J. Org. Chem.*, 1987, 52, 5747-5749) from 2-phenoxyethylamine (1.00 g), as a near colourless oil (0.88 g, 81%).

R_f 0.32 (94:5:1 dichloromethane/methanol/ammonium hydroxide).

Intermediate 17 2-Hydroxymethylbenzofuran

To a stirred solution of benzofuran 2-carboxylic acid (2.50 g) in tetrahydrofuran (50 ml) at 0°C under nitrogen was added a solution of lithium aluminium hydride (1.0M; 7.7 ml) in tetrahydrofuran. Stirring was continued for 2 h, allowing the temperature to rise
5 to RT. The mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (50 ml) and quenched with water (30 ml). The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 25 ml). The combined extracts were washed with water (30 ml), sodium hydroxide solution (1M; 30 ml), water (30 ml), brine (30 ml) and dried (MgSO_4). Filtration and evaporation of solvents under reduced pressure yielded the title compound (1.11g, 49%) as a colourless
10 oil.

R_f 0.29 (2:1 hexane/ethyl acetate).

Intermediate 18 2-Chloromethylbenzofuran

To a stirred solution of intermediate 17 (1.10 g) in dichloromethane (50 ml) at RT was added pyridine (646 mg) and 4-toluenesulfonyl chloride (1.56 g). Stirring was
15 continued for 72 h at RT and a further 24 h at reflux. The cooled solution was diluted with dichloromethane (50 ml) and washed with dilute hydrochloric acid (1M; 25 ml), water (2 x 25 ml), brine (25 ml) and dried (MgSO_4). Filtration and evaporation of solvents under reduced pressure and purification of the residue by silica gel column chromatography , eluting with 5:1 hexane/ethyl acetate, yielded the title compound (337
20 mg, 27%) as a colourless oil.

R_f 0.49 (2:1 hexane/ethyl acetate).

Intermediate 19 N-Methyl Benzofuran-2-yl methylamine

This compound was prepared according to the method of Butera *et al* (*J. Med. Chem.*, 1991, **34**, 3212-3228) from intermediate 18 (330 mg), as a near colourless oil (883
25 mg, 8%).

R_f 0.30 (9:1 dichloromethane/methanol)

Intermediate 20 Diethyl Tetrahydropyran-4,4-dicarboxylate

Diethyl malonate (32.0 g) was added to a solution of sodium ethoxide (1 equivalent) in ethanol and the solution was stirred for 30 min. 2-Bromoethylether (46.0
30 g) was then added and the mixture was stirred at reflux for 3 h. The mixture was then cooled, evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue partitioned between water and dichloromethane. The organic layer was separated and washed with water and brine, then dried (MgSO_4) and evaporated. The residue was then purified by flash column

chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 4:1 hexanes/ether, to give the title compound (28.0 g) as colourless liquid.

R_f 0.33 (4:1 hexanes/ether).

Intermediate 21 **Ethyl 4-Hydroxymethyltetrahydropyran-4-carboxylate**

5 A solution of di-isobutylaluminium hydride in toluene (82 mmol) was added to a solution of intermediate 20 (9.5 g) in toluene at -40°C over 30 min. The mixture was stirred for 1 h, then ethanol (100 ml) was added dropwise over 30 min. Sodium borohydride (2.0 g) was then added in small portions over 20 min, and the mixture stirred for 1 h. Saturated sodium sulfate (100 ml) was then added dropwise followed by ethyl 10 acetate (200 ml). The mixture was vigorously stirred for 1 h, then filtered through Celite and the filtrate evaporated to give the title compound (5.6 g) as colourless liquid.

R_f 0.60 (EtOAc).

Intermediate 22 **Ethyl 4-(Methanesulfonyloxy)methyltetrahydropyran-4-carboxylate**

15 Methanesulfonyl chloride (4.6 ml) was added to a solution of intermediate 21 (11.0 g) at 0°C in dichloromethane (30 ml), followed by triethylamine (8.0 ml). The mixture was stirred for 1 h, then washed with citric acid (5% aq, 30 ml), saturated sodium bicarbonate and brine. The organic layer was separated, and then dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated to give the title compound as colourless oil (15.2 g).

20 R_f 0.65 (ether).

Intermediate 23 **Ethyl 4-(Acetylsulfanyl)methyltetrahydropyran-4-carboxylate**

25 A solution of intermediate 22 (16.0 g), sodium iodide (0.2 g) and potassium thioacetate (12.0 g) in dimethylformamide (100 ml) was heated at 80°C for 6 h. The resulting black viscous mixture was then added to aqueous bicarbonate (300 ml) and extracted with ether. The ether layer was washed with water and brine, then dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with 1:1 ether/hexanes, to give the title compound (6.5 g) as pale yellow oil.

R_f 0.45 (1:1 ether/hexanes)

30 **Intermediate 24** **Ethyl 4-(Chlorosulfonyl)methyltetrahydropyran-4-carboxylate**

Chlorine gas was bubbled through a suspension of intermediate 23 (3.2 g) in water (100 ml) and acetic acid (5 ml) at 0°C for 30 min. The yellow suspension was stirred at the same temperature for 30 min, then partially evaporated under vacuum and the aqueous residue extracted with dichloromethane (100 ml). The combined organic extracts were

washed with iced-cold water and brine, then dried (MgSO_4) and evaporated to give the title compound (3.3 g) as colourless solid.

R_f 0.45 (ether).

Intermediate 25 **2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)-2,2-dimethylpropionyl Chloride**

5 To a stirred solution of 2-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2,2-dimethylpropionic acid (5.00g) in dichloromethane (100 ml) and dimethylformamide (2 drops) at 0 °C under nitrogen was added oxalyl chloride (14.8 g). The mixture was stirred overnight with the temperature rising to RT. The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure to dryness to yield the title compound (5.26g, 97%) as a brown liquid.

10 R_f 0.65 (5:1 hexane/ethyl acetate).

Intermediate 26 **2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)-2,2-dimethylpropionic Acid N-Methyl Amide**

15 To a stirred 40 % aqueous solution of methylamine (20 ml) at 0 °C was added intermediate 25 (1.00g). The mixture was stirred for 30 mins and then the resulting precipitate was collected by filtration and dried *in vacuo* to yield the title compound (576mg, 59%) as a white solid.

R_f 0.47 (2:1 ethyl acetate/hexane).

Intermediate 27 **N-[2-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2,2-dimethylpropyl]-N-methylamine**

20 To a stirred solution of intermediate 26 (300 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at 0°C under nitrogen was added a solution of borane-dimethyl sulphide in tetrahydrofuran (2M, 1 ml). The mixture was heated at reflux for 4 h then cooled and diluted with water (30 ml). The mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 20ml) and the combined extracts were washed with water (2 x 20 ml), brine (20 ml) and dried (MgSO_4). Filtration and evaporation of solvents *in vacuo* yielded a colourless oil. To a stirred solution of the oil in methanol (20 ml) at RT was added concentrated hydrochloric acid (3 ml). The mixture was stirred for 2.5 h then diluted with water (80 ml) and washed with hexane (2 x 20 ml). The aqueous mixture was basified (2M NaOH; pH 12) and extracted with dichloromethane (5 x 20 ml). The combined organic fractions were washed with water (2 x 20 ml), brine (20 ml) and dried (Mg SO_4). Filtration and evaporation of solvents *in vacuo* yielded the title compound (146mg, 58 %) as a colourless oil.

R_f 0.32 (94:5:1 dichloromethane/methanol/ammonium hydroxide).

Intermediate 28 **N-(*tert*-Butyloxycarbonyl)-4-piperidinol**

Was prepared according to the method of K.M. Wells *et al* (*Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1996, 37(36), 6439-6442) as a pale yellow solid (46.5 g, 99%)

R_f 0.67 (EtOAc)

Intermediate 29 **4-(Piperidin-4-yloxy)pyridine, Bis(Trifluoroacetate)**

Sodium hydride (1.8 g) was added to a solution of intermediate 28 (3.4 g) in dimethylformamide (15 ml), cooled in ice, and held under nitrogen. The suspension was 5 then stirred at room temperature for 1 h, treated with 4-chloropyridine hydrochloride (2.7 g), and heated to 100°C for a further 2 h. After cooling, the mixture was partitioned between diethyl ether (100 ml) and water (100 ml). The organic phase was collected, washed with water (20 ml), saturated brine (20 ml), dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated to dryness *in vacuo*. The beige solid residue was recrystallised from diethyl ether to provide 10 the intermediate ether as a crystalline pale brown solid (4.24 g). The recrystallised solid was then dissolved in dichloromethane (80 ml), treated with trifluoroacetic acid (20 ml), and stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The mixture was then concentrated under reduced pressure and co-evaporated with 50 % dichloromethane/hexane (20 ml) to provide the title compound as a beige solid (4.8 g, 70%).

15 R_f 0.11 (8% methanol/dichloromethane with trace triethylamine)

Similarly prepared were:

Intermediate 30 **4-(4-Cyanophenoxy)piperidine, Trifluoroacetate**

From intermediate 28 (3.0 g) and 4-fluorobenzonitrile (1.95 g), as a colourless solid (1.34 g, 28 %)

20 R_f 0.1 (50% hexane and 0.1% AcOH in EtOAc)

Intermediate 31 **4-(4-Chlorophenoxy)piperidine, Hydrochloride**

Sodium hydride, as a 60% dispersion in mineral oil (2.11 g) was added to a solution of intermediate 28 (10.0 g) in anhydrous dimethylsulfoxide (200 ml). After stirring for 30 min at RT under nitrogen, potassium benzoate (8.46 g) was added, followed, after 25 20 min, by 1-chloro-4-fluorobenzene (6.90 g). The mixture was heated at 60°C for 2 h, then cooled to RT and diluted with water (600 ml) and the pH adjusted to 5. The solution was washed with hexane (100 ml), basified to pH 11, then extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 100 ml). The combined ethyl acetate extracts were washed with saturated aqueous brine (50 ml), dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated, and then the residue was crystallised 30 from hexane. The crystalline solid obtained was dissolved in a mixture of ethanol and dioxane (1:1, 150 ml) and saturated with hydrogen chloride gas. After 2 h at RT, the solution was purged with nitrogen gas and then concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in a minimum amount of methanol, and then diluted with ether. The

precipitate which formed was collected by filtration and dried to give the title product (5.36 g, 41%) as a colourless solid.

R_f 0.35 (8% MeOH/dichloromethane)

Intermediate 32 *N-(tert-Butoxycarbonyl)-4-piperidone*

5 This compounds was prepared according to the method of I. M. Labouta *et al*, *Eur. J. Med. Chem. Chim. Ther.*, 1982, 17, 531-535, as a colourless solid (9.72 g, 98%).

Intermediate 33 *tert-Butyl 4-Hydroxyiminopiperidine-1-carboxylate*

Hydroxylamine hydrochloride (2.95 g), sodium acetate (3.80 g) and intermediate 32 (7.70 g) were combined in ethanol (40 ml) and stirred at room temperature for 72 h.

10 Water (100 ml) was added, and the mixture extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 50 ml). The combined organic extracts were washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate (2 x 30 ml), water (30 ml), saturated brine (30 ml), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo* to provide the title compound (7.94 g, 96%) as a pale yellow solid.

R_f 0.30 (2% methanol/dichloromethane with trace triethylamine)

15 **Intermediate 34** *tert-Butyl 4-(4-Cyanophenoxyimino)piperidine-1-carboxylate*

Sodium hydride, as a 60% dispersion in mineral oil (0.103 g), was added to a solution of intermediate 33 (0.50 g) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (30 ml), and the mixture stirred under nitrogen at room temperature. After 30 min, 4-fluorobenzonitrile was added as a solution in dry tetrahydrofuran (3 ml), and the mixture stirred for a further 24 h at room temperature. The solvents were then removed *in vacuo*, the residue azeotroped twice with toluene before purification by silica gel column chromatography, with 2% methanol/dichloromethane as eluent, to provide the title compound (0.57 g, 78%) as a pale yellow solid.

R_f 0.63 (2% methanol/dichloromethane with trace triethylamine)

25 Similarly prepared was:

Intermediate 35 *tert-Butyl 4-(4-Chlorobenzyloxyimino)piperidine-1-carboxylate*

From intermediate 33 (0.80 g) and 4-chlorobenzyl bromide, as a colourless solid (0.54 g, 43%) after purification by silica gel column chromatography with 7% diethyl ether/dichloromethane as eluent.

R_f 0.50 (7% diethyl ether/dichloromethane)

Intermediate 36 *4-(4-Cyanophenoxyimino)piperidine, Trifluoroacetate Salt*

Trifluoroacetic acid (1 ml) was added to a solution of intermediate 34 (0.56 g) in dichloromethane (9 ml). After stirring for 6 h at room temperature, the solvents were

removed *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane (1 ml) and diluted with diethyl ether to induce crystallisation. The mixture was cooled, filtered and washed with diethyl ether to furnish the title compound (0.56 g, 96%) as a off-white solid.

R_f 0.28 (8% methanol/dichloromethane with trace triethylamine)

5 Similarly prepared was:

Intermediate 37 **4-(4-Chlorobenzyloxyimino)piperidine, Trifluoroacetate Salt**

From intermediate 35 (0.54 g), as a white solid (0.49 g, 87%).

R_f 0.15 (3% methanol/dichloromethane with trace triethylamine)

Example 1 **Methyl 2-((2-Phenoxyethylsulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoate**

To a stirred solution of intermediate 13 (500 mg) in dichloromethane (25 ml) at 0°C were added 2-phenoxyethylamine (186 mg) and triethylamine (137 mg). Stirring was continued for 18 h, with the temperature rising to RT. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (50 ml) and washed with water (2 x 20 ml), hydrochloric acid (1M; 10 ml), water (20 ml), brine (20 ml) and then dried (MgSO₄). Filtration and evaporation of solvents *in vacuo* yielded the title compound (581 mg, 91%) as a colourless oil.

R_f 0.31 (3:1 ethyl acetate/hexane)

MS 467 (M⁺)

Similarly prepared were:

Example 2 **Methyl 2-((N-Methyl-(2-phenoxyethyl)sulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoate**

From intermediate 16 (328 mg) and intermediate 13 (800 mg) as a colourless oil (874 mg, 83%).

R_f 0.27 (3:1 ethyl acetate/hexane)

MS 484 (M⁺)

Example 3 **Methyl 2-((N-Methyl-(2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)ethyl)sulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoate**

From 2-(4-chlorophenoxy)-N-methylethylamine (416 mg) and intermediate 13 (827 mg) as a colourless oil (955 mg, 82%).

R_f 0.35 (3:1 ethyl acetate/hexane).

MS 518 (M⁺)

Example 4

tert-Butyl 2-((N-Methyl-(benzofuran-2-yl)methyl-sulfamoyl)-methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoate

From intermediate 19 (180 mg) and intermediate 14 (459 mg) as a colourless oil (589 mg, 98%).

5 R_f 0.44 (2:1 ethyl acetate/hexane)

MS 536 (M⁺)

Example 5

Ethyl 4-(4-(4-Chlorophenyl)piperazin-1-yl)sulfonylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-4-carboxylate

4-Chlorophenylpiperazine dihydrochloride (7.3 g) and triethylamine (12 ml) were 10 stirred in dichloromethane for 10 min, then the mixture was cooled in ice and a solution of intermediate 24 (6.9 g) in dichloromethane was added dropwise over 10 min. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 3 h, washed with 2% aq. citric acid, saturated sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated and the residue purified by chromatography (EtOAc) to give the title compound (8.60 g) as beige solid.

15 R_f 0.29 (ether)

MS 430 (M⁺).

Similarly prepared were:

Example 6

Ethyl 4-(4-pyridyloxy piperidin-1-yl)sulfonylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-4-carboxylate

20 From intermediate 24 (1.0 g) and intermediate 29 (1.6 g) as colourless solid (1.45 g).

R_f 0.37 (6% MeOH/dichloromethane 1% NH₄OH)

MS 412 (M⁺)

Example 7

Ethyl 4-(4-(4-Cyanophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl)sulfonylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-4-carboxylate

25 From intermediate 24 (1.0 g) and intermediate 30 (1.24 g) as beige solid (1.20 g).

R_f 0.32 (ether)

MS 436 (M⁺)

Example 8

Ethyl 4-(N-(2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)ethyl)-N-methylsulfamoyl-methyl)tetrahydropyran-4-carboxylate

30 From intermediate 24 (685 mg) and N-(2-(4-chlorophenoxy)ethyl)-N-methylamine (500 mg) as a colourless oil (944 mg, 84%).

R_f 0.50 (2:1 ethyl acetate/hexane).

M⁺ 420.

Example 9 **Ethyl 4-(4-Chlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl)sulfonylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-4-carboxylate**

From intermediate 24 (3.28 g) and intermediate 31 (3.01 g) as a brown solid (4.47 g, 83%).

5 R_f 0.40 (ether)

Example 10 ***tert*-Butyl 2-(*N*-(2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)ethyl)-*N*-methylsulfamoylmethyl)-3-methylbutanoate**

N-2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)ethyl-*N*-methylamine (300 mg) was added to a solution of intermediate 15 (438 mg) and triethylamine (1.2 ml) in dichloromethane (50 ml) at 0°C.

10 The solution was stirred for 2 h, then washed with aqueous citric acid (5%, 50 ml), saturated bicarbonate solution (50 ml) and brine, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated to give the title compound (469 mg, 69%) as a colourless oil.

R_f 0.43 (2:1 hexane/ethyl acetate).

MS 420 (M^+)

15 Similarly prepared were:

Example 11 ***tert*-Butyl 2-[*N*-Methyl-*N*-(2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)-2,2-dimethylethyl)sulfamoyl]methyl-3-methylbutanoate**

From intermediate 27 (366 mg) and intermediate 15 (464 mg) as a colourless oil (464 mg, 61%).

20 R_f 0.66 (2:1 hexane/ethyl acetate).

MS 448 (M^+)

Example 12 ***tert*-Butyl 2-(4-(4-Cyanophenoxyimino)piperidine-1-sulfonylmethyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoate**

25 Triethylamine (0.30 ml) was added *via* syringe to an ice-cold solution of intermediate 14 (0.437 g) and intermediate 36 (0.350 g) in anhydrous dichloromethane (20 ml), and the mixture stirred under nitrogen for 3 days at RT. After evaporation of the mixture under reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in diethyl ether (40 ml) and washed with 2.5% aqueous citric acid (2 x 10 ml), water (10 ml), saturated sodium bicarbonate (10 ml), water (10 ml), saturated brine (10 ml), dried ($MgSO_4$) and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield the title compound (0.434 g, 69%) as a white solid.

30 R_f 0.34 (diethyl ether)

Similarly prepared were:

Example 13 ***tert*-Butyl 2-(4-(4-Cyanophenoxyimino)piperidin-1-ylsulfonylmethyl)-3-methylbutanoic Acid**

From intermediate 36 (0.193 g) and intermediate 15 (0.181 g), as a colourless gum (0.087 g, 34%).

5 R_f 0.40 (2% diethyl ether/dichloromethane)

Example 14 ***tert*-Butyl 2-(4-(4-Chlorobenzyloxyimino)piperidin-1-ylsulfonylmethyl)-3-methylbutanoate**

From intermediate 37 (0.48 g) and intermediate 15 (0.39 g), as a straw coloured gum (0.60 g, 92%).

10 R_f 0.40 (2% diethyl ether/dichloromethane)

MS 473 (M^+)

Example 15 **2-((2-Phenoxyethylsulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic Acid**

To a stirred solution of example 1 (555 mg) in dioxane (25 ml) in an ice-salt bath 15 was added a solution of lithium hydroxide (149 mg) in water (10 ml). Stirring was continued for 5 h then the mixture was diluted with water (50 ml) and extracted with diethyl ether (2 x 25 ml). The aqueous mixture was acidified with citric acid to pH 4, and then extracted with ethyl acetate (5 x 30 ml). The combined ethyl acetate extracts were washed with water (2 x 20 ml), brine (20 ml) and dried ($MgSO_4$). Filtration and 20 evaporation of solvents *in vacuo* yielded the title compound (443 mg, 82 %) as a white foam.

R_f 0.39 (3:1 ethyl acetate/hexane)

MS 455 (M^+)

Similarly prepared were:

25 **Example 16** **2-((*N*-Methyl-*N*-(2-phenoxyethyl)sulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic Acid**

From example 2 (850 mg) as a colourless oil (642 mg, 78%).

R_f (2:1 ethyl acetate/hexane).

MS 470 (M^+)

30 **Example 17** **2-((*N*-Methyl-*N*-(2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)ethyl)sulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic Acid**

From example 3 (947 mg) as a colourless oil (772 mg, 84%).

R_f 0.26 (3:1 ethyl acetate/hexane)

MS 504 (M⁺)

Example 18 **2-((N-Methyl-(benzofuran-2-yl)methylsulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic Acid**

To a stirred solution of example 4 (575 mg) in dichloromethane (18 ml) at 0 °C was added trifluoroacetic acid (2 ml). The mixture was stirred for 16 h, with the temperature rising to RT. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue azeotroped with toluene (2 x 50 ml) to yield the title compound (515 mg, 100%) as a colourless oil.
 R_f 0.17 (2:1 ethyl acetate/hexane).

MS 480 (M⁺)

Example 19 **4-(4-(4-Chlorophenyl)piperazin-1-yl)sulfonylmethyl)-tetrahydropyran-4-carboxylic Acid**

Lithium hydroxide (6 g) was added to a solution of example 5 (8.6 g) in methanol (150 ml) and water (100 ml) and the solution was heated under reflux for 4 h. The mixture was cooled to RT, evaporated to half volume under reduced pressure and then the solution was washed with ether. The aqueous phase was acidified with citric acid to pH 5 and extracted with dichloromethane (4 x 100 ml). The solvent was washed with brine, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated to give the title compound (5.60 g, 70 %) as beige solid.
 R_f 0.20 (EtOAc)

MS 402 (M⁺)

Similarly prepared were:

Example 20 **4-(4-Pyridyloxypiperidin-1-yl)sulfonylmethyl)-tetrahydropyran-4-carboxylic acid**

From example 6 (1.45 g) as beige solid (0.20 g).

R_f 0.20 (10% MeOH/dichloromethane 1% AcOH)

MS 384 (M⁺)

Example 21 **4-(4-(4-Cyanophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl)sulfonylmethyl)-tetrahydropyran-4-carboxylic acid**

From example 7 (1.20 g) as colourless solid (0.25 g).

R_f 0.54 (EtOAc + 1% AcOH)

MS 408 (M⁺)

Example 22 **4-(N-(2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)ethyl)-N-methylsulfamoyl-methyl)tetrahydropyran-4-carboxylic Acid**

From example 8 (930mg) as a colourless solid (688mg, 79%).

R_f 0.30 (2:1 ethyl acetate/hexane).

MS 392 (M⁺)Example 23 **4-(4-Chlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-ylsulfonylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-4-carboxylic Acid**

From example 9 (3.1 g) as colourless solid (2.6 g, 90%).

5 R_f 0.40 (ether)

MS 416 (M-1)

Example 24 **2-(N-(2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)ethyl)-N-methylsulfamoyl-methyl)-3-methylbutanoic Acid**

A solution of example 10 (465mg) was dissolved in 30% trifluoroacetic acid in dichloromethane (50 ml) and the solution was stirred for 2 h. The solution was then evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue azeotroped to dryness with dichloromethane/hexanes (3 x 100 ml). The residue was dissolved in saturated sodium bicarbonate (50 ml) and washed with ether. The aqueous layer was acidified with citric acid and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 ml), the solvent dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated to give the title compound (403mg, 100%) as a colourless oil.

R_f 0.55 (2:1 ethyl acetate/hexane).MS 363 (M⁺)

Similarly prepared were:

Example 25 **2-(N-Methyl-N-(2-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2,2-dimethylethyl)-sulfamoylmethyl)-3-methylbutanoic Acid**

From example 11 (450mg) as a colourless oil (379mg, 97%).

R_f 0.68 (2:1 ethyl acetate/hexane).MS 392 (M⁺)Example 26 **2-(4-Cyanophenoxyimino)piperidin-1-ylsulfonylmethyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxo-imidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic Acid**

Trifluoroacetic acid (2 ml) was added to a solution of example 12 (0.434 g) in dichloromethane (18 ml), and the mixture stirred at room temperature. After 18 h., the reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue azeotroped twice with toluene. The resultant oil was purified by silica gel column chromatography, eluting with 4% methanol/dichloromethane, to provide the title compound (0.232 g, 59%) as a pale yellow gum.

R_f 0.22 (4% methanol/dichloromethane)MS 534 (MH⁺)

Similarly prepared were:

Example 27 **2-(4-(4-Cyanophenoxyimino)piperidin-1-ylsulfonylmethyl)-3-methylbutanoic Acid**

From example 13 (0.087 g), as a colourless solid (0.085 g, 100%).

R_f 0.49 (3% methanol/dichloromethane)

5 MS 394 (MH⁺)

Example 28 **2-(4-(4-Chlorobenzyloxyimino)piperidin-1-ylsulfonylmethyl)-3-methylbutanoic Acid**

From example 14 (0.60 g), as a white solid (0.42 g, 80%).

R_f 0.50 (5% methanol/dichloromethane)

10 MS 417 (MH⁺)

Example 29 **2-((2-Phenoxyethylsulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-tri-methyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide**

To a stirred solution of example 15 (440 mg) in dichloromethane (20 ml) at 0 °C was added EDC (189 mg) and O-*tert*-butyldimethylsilylhydroxylamine (141 mg). Stirring 15 was continued for 5 h, with the temperature rising to RT, and then the mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (50 ml). The mixture was washed with water (3 x 20 ml), brine (20 ml) and dried (MgSO₄). Filtration and evaporation of solvents under reduced pressure gave a colourless oil that was dissolved in dichloromethane (15 ml) and treated with a solution of hydrogen chloride in diethyl ether (1M; 3.0 ml). The mixture was stirred for 20 1 h before the solvents were removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography eluting with 3:1 ethyl acetate/hexane to yield the title compound (264 mg, 57%) as a white solid.

R_f 0.32 (3:1 ethyl acetate/hexane).

MS 471 (M⁺)

25 Similarly prepared were:

Example 30 **2-((N-Methyl-(2-phenoxyethyl)sulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide**

From example 16 (500 mg) as a white solid (175 mg, 34%).

30 R_f 0.16 (ethyl acetate).

MS 485 (M⁺)

Example 31 **2-((N-Methyl-(2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)ethyl)sulfamoyl)-methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide**

From example 17 (750 mg) as a white solid (332 mg, 43%).

5 R_f 0.18 (ethyl acetate).

MS 519 (M^+)

Example 32 **2-((N-Methyl-(benzofuran-2-yl)methyl-sulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide**

10 From example 18 (250 mg) as a white solid (98 mg, 38%).

R_f 0.10 (9:1 ethyl acetate/methanol)

MS 495 (M^+).

Example 33 **2-(N-Methyl-N-(2-(4-chlorophenoxy)ethyl)-sulfamoylmethyl)-3-methylbutanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide**

15 From example 24 (400mg) as a white foam (386mg, 96%).

R_f 0.46 (3:1 ethyl acetate/hexane).

M^+ 379.

Example 34 **2-(N-Methyl-N-(2-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2,2-dimethyl-ethyl)sulfamoylmethyl)-3-methylbutanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide**

20 From example 25 (370mg) as a white solid (141mg, 37%).

R_f 0.32 (3:1 ethyl acetate/hexane).

M^+ 407

Example 35 **4-(4-(4-Chlorophenyl)piperazin-1-yl)sulfonylmethyl)-tetrahydropyran-4-carboxylic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide Hydrochloride**

Oxalyl chloride (4 ml) was added to a suspension of example 19 (5.6 g) in dichloromethane (100 ml) at 0°C, followed by dimethylformamide (1 drop). The mixture was stirred for 1 h, then evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue azeotroped with dichloromethane/hexanes (3 x 100 ml). The crude product was dissolved in dichloromethane (50 ml) and triethylamine (5.80 ml) and *O*-TBDMS hydroxylamine (2.24 g) were added. The mixture was stirred for 3 h, then washed with water, aqueous sodium bicarbonate and brine, dried and evaporated. The crude product was dissolved in dry dichloromethane (100 ml) and HCl in ether (1M, 50 ml) was added dropwise. The mixture

was vigorously stirred for 30 min, then the product collected by filtration and washed with ether (2 x 100 ml) to give the title compound (5.0 g) as colourless powder.

R_f 0.53 (10% MeOH/dichloromethane 1% NH₄OH)

MS 418 (M⁺)

5 Similarly prepared were:

Example 36 4-(4-(4-Pyridyloxy)piperidin-1-yl)sulfonylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-4-carboxylic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide Hydrochloride

From example 20 (0.19 g) as white solid (0.12 g).

10 R_f 0.25 (7% MeOH/dichloromethane 1% NH₄OH)

MS 400 (M⁺)

Example 37 4-(4-(4-Cyanophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl)sulfonylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-4-carboxylic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide

From example 21 (0.25 g) as white solid (5.5 mg).

15 R_f 0.32 (5% MeOH/dichloromethane)

MS 423 (M⁺).

Example 38 4-(N-(2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)ethyl)-N-methylsulfamoyl-methyl)tetrahydropyran-4-carboxylic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide

From example 22 (650 mg) as a colourless solid (412mg, 74%).

20 R_f 0.24 (ethyl acetate).

M⁺ 407.

Example 39 4-(4-(4-Chlorophenoxy)piperidin-1-yl)sulfonylmethyl-tetrahydropyran-4-carboxylic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide

From example 23 (2.69 g) as colourless solid (2.40 g, 86 %).

25 R_f 0.22 (5% MeOH/dichloromethane)

MS 431 (M-1)

Example 40 2-[4-(4-Cyanophenoxyimino)piperidin-1-ylsulfonylmethyl]-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide

30 EDC (0.102 g) was added to a suspension of O-*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl-hydroxylamine (0.066 g) and example 26 (0.218 g) in dichloromethane (20 ml), and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 18 h. The solvent was then evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (50 ml) and washed with water (2 x 10 ml), saturated sodium bicarbonate (20 ml), water (10 ml), saturated brine

(10 ml) and dried (MgSO_4). The organic phase was then evaporated *in vacuo*, the residue dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (5 ml), cooled in an ice-bath, and treated with tetrabutylammonium fluoride (1.0 M solution in tetrahydrofuran; 0.45 ml). After 10 min, the reaction was quenched with acetic acid (0.5 ml) and partitioned between water (30 ml) 5 and hexane (20 ml). The hexane was decanted and the aqueous phase reshaken with hexane (20 ml). The aqueous phase was then extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 20 ml), and the combined organic extracts were washed with a 1:1:1 mixture of water, saturated sodium bicarbonate and saturated brine (15 ml). The organic layer was further washed with saturated brine (15 ml), then dried (MgSO_4) and evaporated under reduced pressure to 10 yield the title compound (0.185 g, 82%) as a white solid.

R_f 0.16 (5% methanol/dichloromethane)

MS 549 (MH^+)

Similarly prepared was:

Example 41 2-(4-(4-Cyanophenoxyimino)piperidin-1-ylsulfonylmethyl)-3-methylbutanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide
15

From example 27 (0.085 g), as a white solid (0.017 g, 22%).

R_f 0.13 (3% methanol/dichloromethane)

MS 409 (MH^+)

Example 42 2-(4-(4-Chlorobenzoyloxyimino)piperidin-1-ylsulfonylmethyl)-3-methylbutanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide
20

EDC (0.251 g) was added to a solution of O-*tert*-butyldimethylsilylhydroxylamine (0.148 g) and example 28 (0.42 g) in dichloromethane (40 ml), and the mixture stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The solvent was then evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate (60 ml) and washed with 1% citric acid (20 ml), 25 water (20 ml), saturated sodium bicarbonate (20 ml), water (10 ml), saturated brine (15 ml) and dried (MgSO_4). The organic phase was then evaporated *in vacuo*, and the residue purified by silica gel column chromatography with 4% methanol/dichloromethane, pre-eluting the column with 4% methanol/5% triethylamine/dichloromethane, to give a white solid (0.41 g). The white solid was then dissolved in dichloromethane (20 ml) and treated 30 with hydrogen chloride, as a 1.0 M solution in diethyl ether (3.0 ml). After 20 min. at room temperature, the solvents were removed and the residue triturated with a mixture of dichloromethane and diethyl ether to provide the title compound (0.294 g, 67%) as a colourless solid.

R_f 0.14 (5% methanol/dichloromethane)

MS 432 (MH⁺)

HPLC-MS Conditions

In the following experimental descriptions, HPLC-MS was performed on a Hewlett Packard 1100 LC using a Phenomenex Luna C18, 50x2.1mm column at 35°C, running a solvent A: solvent B gradient of 95:5 to 35:65 in 4.70 min and to 0:100 in 1.50 min at a flow rate of 0.90 mL/min. Solvent A and solvent B are 95% water:5% acetonitrile 0.1% formic acid and 5% water: 95% acetonitrile 0.1% formic acid respectively. MS spectra were acquired at 1 cone voltage (30V), on a Micromass Quattro (triple quadrupole) instrument

10 **Example 43** 2-((N-Ethyl-N-(2-methoxyethyl)-sulfamoylmethyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)-pentanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide

(2-Methoxyethyl)ethylamine (0.1 mmol) was added to a solution of intermediate 15 (0.1 mmol) and *N*-methylmorpholine (1.1 eq) in dichloromethane (1 ml) at 0°C in a scintillation vials and the solutions was stirred overnight at room temperature. The solutions was washed with 0.2 M HCl (1 ml) and saturated bicarbonate solution, then evaporated to dryness. The crude product was dissolved in 50% trifluoroacetic acid/dichloromethane (1 ml) and stirred overnight at room temperature, then evaporated to dryness and azeotroped with toluene. The crude acids were then taken up in dichloromethane, and then treated with one equivalent each of EDC, hydroxylamine hydrochloride and *N*-methylmorpholine for 18 h. The solution was then washed with water and aqueous sodium bicarbonate, and evaporated. The crude product was purified by preparative HPLC, to give the title compound as a colourless foam (10.8 mg)
HPLC R_t 5.32 min.

25 MS 436 (M⁺)

Similarly prepared were

Example 44 2-(3,3-Diphenylpropylsulfamoylmethyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxo-imidazolidin-1-yl)-pentanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide

From intermediate 15 and 3,3-diphenylpropylamine, as a white solid (14.3 mg).

30 HPLC R_t 6.70 min.

MS 544 (M⁺)

Example 45 2-(Cyclohexylmethylsulfamoylmethyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)-pentanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide

From intermediate 15 and cyclohexylmethylamine, as a beige solid (5.5 mg).

HPLC R_t 5.58 min.

MS 446 (M⁺)

5 Example 46 **2-(1-Methyl-3-phenylpropylsulfamoylmethyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic Acid N-hydroxy Amide**

From intermediate 15 and 1-methyl-3-phenylpropylamine, as a white solid (24.7 mg).

HPLC R_t 5.88 min.

MS 482 (M⁺)

10 Example 47 **2-((3-Phenylpropyl)sulfamoylmethyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxo-imidazolidin-1-yl)-pentanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide**

From intermediate 15 and 3-phenylpropylamine, as a beige solid (34.1 mg).

HPLC R_t 5.61 min.

MS 468 (M⁺)

15 Example 48 **2-((N-Methyl-N-octylsulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)-pentanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide**

From intermediate 15 and octylmethylamine, as a colourless soild (19.1 mg)

HPLC R_t 7.42 min.

MS 476 (M⁺)

20 Example 49 **2-(N-(2-Cyanoethyl)-N-octylsulfamoylmethyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)-pentanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide**

From intermediate 15 and (2-cyanoethyl)octylamine, as a beige solid (3.1 mg).

HPLC R_t 7.23 min.

25 MS 515 (M⁺)

Example 50 **2-(N-(2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)-1-methylethyl)-N-methylsulfamoylmethyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxo-imidazolidin-1-yl)-pentanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide**

From intermediate 15 and N-(2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)-1-methylethyl)methylamine, 30 as a beige solid (7.3 mg).

HPLC R_t 6.46 min.

MS 532 (M⁺)

Example 51 **2-(N-methyl-N-phenethylsulfamoylmethyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)-pentanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide**

From intermediate 15 and N-(phenethyl)methyamine, as a white solid (13.2 mg).

HPLC R_t 5.22 min.

5 MS 468 (M⁺)

Example 52 **2-(N-(2-Chlorophenoxy)ethyl)-N-methyl-sulfamoylmethyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)-pentanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide**

From intermediate 15 and N-(2-(2-chlorophenoxy)ethyl)methyamine, as a brown

10 solid (5.5 mg).

HPLC R_t 5.68 min.

MS 518 (M⁺)

Example 53 **2-(N-Ethyl-N-phenylsulfamoylmethyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxo-imidazolidin-1-yl)-pentanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide**

15 From intermediate 15 and N-ethylaniline, and a colourless solid (9.0 mg).

HPLC R_t 5.89 min.

MS 454 (M⁺)

Example 54 **2-(N-(4-Chlorophenyl)-N-methylsulfamoylmethyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic Acid N-Hydroxy Amide**

20 From intermediate 15 and N-(4-chlorophenyl)methyamine, as a white solid (3.2 mg).

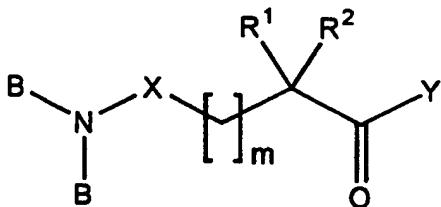
HPLC R_t 5.69 min.

MS 474 (M⁺)

CLAIMS

1. A compound for therapeutic use, represented by formula (I):

5



wherein

10 m is 0-2;
 X is S(O)₁₋₂;
 Y is OH or NHOH;
 R¹ is H or a group (optionally substituted with R⁷) selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, aryl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-aryl, heteroaryl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkyl and C₁₋₆ alkyl-cycloalkyl, and R² is H or C₁₋₆ alkyl;
 15 or CR¹R² is a cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl ring optionally substituted with R⁷ or a group (optionally substituted with R⁷) selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl, aryl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-aryl, heteroaryl and C₁₋₆ alkyl-heteroaryl;
 each B is the same or different and is H or a group selected from C₁₋₆ alkyl-aryl,
 20 C₁₋₆ alkyl, cycloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, heterocycloalkenyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkyl-heterocycloalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl, any of which groups is optionally substituted by a substituent selected from R³, C₁₋₆ alkyl-R³, C₂₋₆ alkenyl-R³, aryl (optionally substituted with R³), aryl-C₁₋₆ alkyl-R³, C₁₋₆ alkyl-aryl (optionally substituted with R³), C₁₋₆ alkyl-heteroaryl (optionally substituted with R³), aryl-
 25 C₂₋₆ alkenyl-R³, heteroaryl (optionally substituted with R³), heteroaryl-C₁₋₆ alkyl-R³, cycloalkyl (optionally substituted with R³) and heterocycloalkyl (optionally substituted with R³), provided that NB₂ is not NH₂,
 or B-N-B is a heterocycloalkyl ring substituted with =O or =NOR⁴,
 or, when neither R¹ nor R² is H, B-N-B is a heterocycloalkyl or heterocyclalkenyl
 30 ring optionally substituted by a substituent selected from R³, C₁₋₆ alkyl-R³, C₂₋₆ alkenyl-R³, aryl (optionally substituted with R³), aryl-C₁₋₆ alkyl-R³, C₁₋₆ alkyl-aryl (optionally substituted with R³), C₁₋₆ alkyl-heteroaryl (optionally substituted with R³), aryl-C₂₋₆ alkenyl-R³, heteroaryl (optionally substituted with R³), heteroaryl-C₁₋₆ alkyl-R³, cycloalkyl (optionally substituted with R³), and heterocycloalkyl (optionally substituted with R³);

R^3 is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl- R^5 , halogen, CN, NO_2 , $N(R^4)_2$, OR^4 , $C(=NOR^6)R^4$, $CON(R^4)_2$, COR^4 , CO_2R^8 , NR^4R^5 , $S(O)_{0-2}R^6$ or $SO_2N(R^4)_2$;

R^4 is H or a group selected from C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl, C_{1-6} alkyl-aryl, heteroaryl, C_{1-6} alkyl-heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkyl-cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl and C_{1-6} alkyl-heterocycloalkyl, wherein said group is optionally substituted with R^6 , COR^6 , $SO_{0-2}R^6$, CO_2R^6 , OR^6 , $CONR^8R^6$, NR^8R^6 , halogen, CN, $SO_2NR^8R^6$ or NO_2 , and for each case of $N(R^4)_2$ the R^4 groups are the same or different or $N(R^4)_2$ is heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with R^6 , COR^6 , $SO_{0-2}R^6$, CO_2R^6 , OR^6 , $CONR^8R^6$, NR^8R^6 , halogen, CN, $SO_2NR^8R^6$ or NO_2 ;

10 R^5 is COR^4 , $CON(R^4)_2$, CO_2R^6 or SO_2R^6 ;

R^6 is C_{1-6} alkyl, aryl, C_{1-6} alkyl-aryl, heteroaryl or C_{1-6} alkyl-heteroaryl; and

R^7 is OR^4 , COR^4 , CO_2R^8 , $CON(R^4)_2$, NR^4R^5 , $S(O)_{0-2}R^6$, $SO_2N(R^4)_2$, halogen, CN or cycloimidyl (optionally substituted with R^8); and

R^8 is H or C_{1-6} alkyl;

15 and the salts, solvates, hydrates, N-oxides, protected amino, protected carboxy, or protected hydroxamic acid derivatives thereof.

2. A compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1, independent of use, wherein Y is OH, provided that CR^1R^2 is not CH_2 and/or NB_2 is not NH_2 , $N(Ph)H$, $N(Ph)CH_3$, $N(C_6H_{11})CH_3$ or $N(4\text{-methoxybenzyl})_2$.

20 3. A compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1, independent of use, wherein Y is $NHOH$.

4. A compound of any preceding claim, wherein X is SO_2 .

5. A compound of any preceding claim, wherein R^3 is C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{2-6} alkenyl- R^5 , halogen, CN, NO_2 , $N(R^4)_2$, OR^4 , COR^4 , NR^4R^5 , $S(O)_{0-2}R^6$ or $SO_2N(R^4)_2$.

25 6. A compound of any preceding claim, wherein R^7 is $CON(R^4)_2$, NR^4R^5 , $SO_2N(R^4)_2$ or cycloimidyl.

7. A compound of any preceding claim, wherein R^1 is optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkyl-heteroaryl, or C_{1-6} alkyl-heterocycloalkyl.

8. A compound of any of claims 1 to 6, wherein CR^1R^2 is optionally substituted cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl.

30 9. A compound of any preceding claim, wherein independently each B is optionally substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, C_{1-6} alkyl-aryl or C_{1-6} alkyl-heteroaryl.

10. A compound of any of claims 1 to 9, wherein B-N-B is optionally substituted heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with =NOR⁴.

11. A compound of any of claims 1 to 3, selected from
 - methyl 2-((2-phenoxyethylsulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoate,
 - methyl 2-((N-methyl-(2-phenoxyethyl)sulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoate,
- 5 2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoate,
 - methyl 2-((N-methyl-(2-(4-chlorophenoxy)ethyl)sulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoate,
 - tert*-butyl 2-((N-methyl-(benzofuran-2-yl)methylsulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoate,
- 10 2-((2-phenoxyethylsulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic acid,
 - 2-((N-methyl-(2-phenoxyethyl)sulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic acid,
 - 2-((N-methyl-(2-(4-chlorophenoxy)ethyl)sulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic acid,
- 15 2-((N-methyl-(benzofuran-2-yl)methylsulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic acid,
 - 2-((2-phenoxyethylsulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic acid N-hydroxy amide,
- 20 2-((N-methyl-(2-phenoxyethyl)sulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic acid N-hydroxy amide,
 - 2-((N-methyl-(2-(4-chlorophenoxy)ethyl)sulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic acid N-hydroxy amide, and
 - 2-((N-methyl-(benzofuran-2-yl)methyl-sulfamoyl)methyl)-5-(3,4,4-trimethyl-2,5-dioxoimidazolidin-1-yl)pentanoic acid N-hydroxy amide.
- 25 12. A compound of any of claims 1 to 5, which is exemplified herein but not in claim 11.
13. A compound of any preceding claim, in the form of a single enantiomer or diastereomer.
- 30 14. A pharmaceutical composition for use in therapy, comprising a compound of any preceding claim, and a pharmaceutically-acceptable diluent or carrier.
15. Use of a compound of any of claims 1 to 13, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of a condition associated with matrix metalloproteinases

or that is mediated by TNF α or enzymes involved in the shedding of L-selectin, CD23, the TNF receptors, IL-6 receptors or IL-1 receptors.

16. Use according to claim 15, wherein the condition is selected from cancer, inflammation and inflammatory diseases, tissue degeneration, periodontal disease, 5 ophthalmological disease, dermatological disorders, fever, cardiovascular effects, haemorrhage, coagulation and acute phase response, cachexia, anorexia, acute infection, HIV infection, shock states, graft versus host reactions, autoimmune disease, reperfusion injury, meningitis, migraine and aspirin-independent anti-thrombosis.
17. Use according to claim 15, wherein the condition is selected from tumour growth, 10 angiogenesis, tumour invasion and spread, metastases, malignant ascites and malignant pleural effusion.
18. Use according to claim 15, wherein the condition is selected from cerebral ischaemia, ischaemic heart disease, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, asthma, multiple sclerosis, neurodegeneration, Alzheimer's, atherosclerosis, stroke, 15 vasculitis, Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis.
19. Use according to claim 15, wherein the condition is selected from corneal ulceration, retinopathy and surgical wound healing.
20. Use according to claim 15, wherein the condition is selected from psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, chronic ulcers and epidermolysis bullosa.
21. Use according to claim 15, wherein the condition is selected from periodontitis and 20 gingivitis.
22. Use according to claim 15, wherein the condition is selected from rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis, eczema and anaphylaxis.
23. Use according to claim 15, wherein the condition is selected from restenosis, 25 congestive heart failure, endometriosis, atherosclerosis and endosclerosis.
24. Use according to claim 15, wherein the condition is selected from pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), age-related macular degeneration and cancer-induced bone resorption.
25. Use according to claim 15, wherein the condition is a lung disease.
30. 26. Use according to claim 25, wherein the condition is selected from cystic fibrosis adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), emphysema, bronchitis obliterans-organising pneumonia (BOOP), idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (PIF), diffuse alveolar damage, pulmonary Langerhan's cell granulomatosis, pulmonary lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/GB 98/03395

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER					
IPC 6	C07C311/04	C07D211/96	C07D233/72	C07D309/08	C07D401/12
	C07D401/14	C07D407/12	A61K31/16	A61K31/18	A61K31/19
	A61K31/415				

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C07C C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	GB 1 067 965 A (BEECHAM) 10 May 1967 see page 1, line 55 - line 61; claims 4,5; example 4A --- T. GRAAFLAND, ET AL.: "Structure and reactivity in intramolecular catalysis. Catalysis of sulphonamide hydrolysis by the neighbouring carboxyl group" JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, vol. 101, no. 23, 7 November 1979, pages 6981-6991, XP002070768 Washington, DC, US see compounds 10-12,14 --- -/-	1,2,4,9
X		1,4

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
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- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

2 February 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

18/02/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl.
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

English, R

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/GB 98/03395

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	J. JAGER, ET AL.: "The Thorpe-Ingold effect in the intramolecular carboxyl-catalysed hydrolysis of sulphonamides" JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, vol. 106, no. 1, 11 January 1984, pages 139-143, XP002070769 Washington, DC, US see compounds 1-5, 7-10 ---	1, 4
X	J.E. OLIVER, ET AL.: "A Knoevenagel-type synthesis of styrene-omega-sulphonanilides" SYNTHESIS, no. 5, May 1975, pages 321-322, XP002091870 Stuttgart, DE see compound 5 ---	1, 4
X	B.F. CAIN, ET AL.: "Potential antitumour agents. 23. 4'-(9-Acridinylamino)alkanesulphonamide congeners bearing hydrophilic functionality" JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 20, no. 8, August 1977, pages 987-996, XP002091871 Washington, DC, US see page 993, left-hand column, last paragraph ---	1, 4, 5
X	D.R. SHRIDHAR, ET AL.: "Synthesis and biological activity of some new 2-'(5-nitro-2-furyl- and 5-nitro-2-thienyl)vinyl!-N-arylsulphonamides and 1-'2-(5-nitro-2-furyl- and 5-nitro-2-thienyl)vinyl!sulphonyl heterocycles" INDIAN JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY, vol. 20B, no. 3, March 1981, pages 234-237, XP002091872 New Delhi, IN see compounds 4a, 4b, 4e, 4f ---	1, 4, 5
X	D.R. SHRIDHAR, ET AL.: "Synthesis and biological activity of some new 2-(heteroaryl)vinylsulphonyl derivatives" JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN JOURNAL CHEMICAL SOCIETY, vol. 62, no. 7, July 1985, pages 537-540, XP002091873 Calcutta, IN see page 539, left-hand column, last paragraph ---	1, 4
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/GB 98/03395

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	B.J.R. NICOLAUS, ET AL.: "Auf das Zentralnervensystem wirkende Substanzen XXXV. Über neuartige schwefelhaltige Heterocyclen II: Synthese und Eigenschaften der 3-Alkoxy-4,4-dialkyl-4H-1,2-thiazet-1,1-dioxide" HELVETICA CHIMICA ACTA, vol. 46, no. 2, 15 March 1963, pages 450-461, XP002070767 Basel, CH see compound IV -----	1
A	C.P. DECICCO, ET AL.: "Amide surrogates of matrix metalloproteinase inhibitors: urea and sulphonamide mimics" BIOORGANIC AND MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY LETTERS, vol. 7, no. 18, 1997, pages 2331-2336, XP002071089 Oxford, GB see compounds 2a-c -----	1,13,15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 98/03395

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
GB 1067965 A		NONE	